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THE DAILY EXAMINER is for sale every day on the trains east and west, and at the following places:—

- H. A. HARVEY, Charlottetown.
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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 22, 1879.

Hints to Voters.

THE election on Thursday will be to vote for or against the petition to put the Canada Temperance Act in force. Temperance voters, therefore, vote for it at the polls.

The following is the ballot paper marked in favour of the Temperance Act:—

For the Petition. **X**

Against the Petition.

The dotted line will be a line of perforation for easily detaching the counterfoil.

Voters must remember that the poll will close at five p. m. Don't think it will be open until seven, as it was the other day; and, by waiting too long, lose your votes.

Voters will ballot at the same places and in the same way as for a Dominion election.

CIVIC.

The Patriot opens an article entitled "Civic Mismanagement" with the following:—

It is but natural that the EXAMINER should become the apologist of the majority of the City Council. The EXAMINER has substantial reasons for supporting and upholding them. The city printing, which used to be put out to tender is now largely done at the EXAMINER office, and all the city advertisements are published in the columns of that widely circulated journal and in other journals of the same political stripe. So the editor very properly becomes the champion of the men who enrich him at the expense of the city.

NINETEEN DOLLARS AND THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (\$19 35) is the total amount to which the City Council has dealt with the EXAMINER during the current year—nearly four months of which have passed away. This sum includes the cost of the "assessment advertisement" (\$5 60), which the Patriot didn't get.

There are many reasons why the City Council should patronize the EXAMINER:

1. The work is done in the EXAMINER office as cheaply, promptly and satisfactorily as in any other office in the city.

2. The EXAMINER is emphatically the city paper—the means by which the citizens first get information respecting what is being done by their representatives at the Council Board.

3. The EXAMINER circulates among the citizens three times as often as any other paper; and we dare venture the assertion that it has at least twice as many city readers.

4. The EXAMINER is a City institution. It is required by the citizens. But, as every knows, a daily paper costs a great deal of money; and, in this small community, is exceedingly difficult to maintain. The daily EXAMINER, therefore, has a superior claim upon the City Council and other Civic institutions.

Yet, in nearly four months, the EXAMINER has received from the City Council patronage to the amount of \$19.35—yielding a profit, over expenses, of perhaps \$2!

But the Patriot says the City printing is now largely done at the EXAMINER Office and all the City advertising is done by the EXAMINER. Well, if this be the fact, we have only to say that the City Council is intensely economical in the matter of printing and advertising; and if their conduct in this particular is an index of their conduct with regard to other Civic expenditures, the Patriot's charge of extravagance is utterly baseless.

But the Patriot is entirely wrong in its statement that we necessarily support and uphold the City Council. We support them when they are unfairly attacked; we defend them when false statements are preferred against them; and we uphold those of them who are singled out, by the Patriot, for invidious detraction. But we have not supported and upheld them when they did

that which we believe to be wrong. Nor will we do so in the future, even though we have, during the last four months profited by their patronage, to the amount of about two dollars!

To prove that we are sincere in this statement, we now prefer a charge against the City Council which we are prepared to substantiate. The charge is this: they have levied a tax which they know is inadequate to meet the wants of the Corporation as at present constituted. The amount of money they require to meet the expenditures of the year is \$45,030.00. Of this, \$9,800.00 is required by the City School Board; and \$35,230.00 for all the other Civic services.

We take the figures from a careful estimate submitted by Councillor Crabbe at the last meeting of the Council, in which it is calculated that nearly all the City Departments will this year expend a considerable sum less than they did last year.

Now, the revenue of the year is estimated to be made up in this way:—

Police Court.....	\$1,662 74
City Court.....	808 75
Liquor Licenses.....	2,070 67
Market Tolls.....	1,064 72
Market Rents.....	1,293 25
Market Hall.....	241 50
Auction Licenses.....	291 96
Truck Licenses.....	204 75
Queen's Wharf.....	730 00
Hay Scales.....	194 67
Do. Licenses.....	16 22
Plank sold.....	165 32
Pownal Wharf.....	600 00
City Seal.....	6 25
Manure sold.....	29 82
Circus License.....	16 00
Government Grant.....	650 00
Miscellaneous.....	22 52
Dog Tax.....	390 00
	\$10,369 14

Leaving \$34,660.86 to be made up by assessment.

The appraisers of this year have valued the rental of the city at \$226,734.00—or some \$30,000 less than the valuation of last year. Ten per cent. of this will give \$22,673.40. The deficit shown by the estimates is, therefore, \$12,816.02; and this amount will have to be added to the debt or made up by additional taxation next year.

The fact is, that if the City is to go on as it is going, the levy on the rental, as valued, should be 15 per cent. instead of 10 per cent.—4½ per cent. for schools and the balance to meet ordinary expenditure.

And this fact leads us to the conclusion that there must be a radical change in the Government of the City. The sooner citizens see to it the better for themselves.

Mr. Tilley and the Westmoreland Knight.

The Halifax "Herald" says that Mr. Tilley has evidently been applying the sound advice given by the wise king, in which he recommended a certain instrument for the backs of certain kind of people. Sir Albert Smith who, as long as he held his tongue, passed current as "a fair kind of person," has, during the present session, committed the rash indiscretion of attempting to make speeches. With remarkable uniformity whenever he has opened his mouth he has put his foot in it. So unflinching has been this experience that our private advices from Ottawa, are to the effect that he is the most dreaded man—by the Opposition of any man in the house. Some days ago he thought proper to make a gross and uncalled for attack on Hon. Mr. Tilley in connection with the Governorship. Mr. Tilley detecting the cap and bells on his assailant, seems to have determined on making a full exhibition of him. Accordingly he rose, and rapping the clumsy knight three or four times sharply across the fingers, put him in a raging passion. Mr. Tilley then accused him of having offered him the Governorship for a second term, and of having sought him as a colleague. Sir Albert in his rage denied this point plank, and demanded proof. Mr. Tilley—who had led him on to this point—then said sharply "I can do that if you will allow me to produce private correspondence." Sir Albert fell into the trap headlong and shouted "produce it, produce it." This was all Mr. Tilley wanted, as it enabled him to produce correspondence which he could not otherwise have done, which proves conclusively what Mr. Tilley had previously asserted, and places Sir Albert Smith in the most ridiculous and scandalous position ever occupied by any public man in this country.

On Thursday night last Mr. Tilley read this correspondence to Parliament. The first letter is as follows:—

DORCHESTER, Dec. 15th, 1877.

My Dear Tilley—
Before leaving for Ottawa, which I shall do on Monday next, I propose to carry out a purpose which I have had in contemplation for some time, but which I would prefer to have done, if opportunity had offered, by personal communication instead of by letter. I hope you will regard it as strictly confidential and not consider it out of place. It is this: What are your personal wishes as regards the future? Do you desire to return to political life, or would you prefer to continue in the position you now occupy? I need not say how successful you have been as Governor; all persons unite in bestowing the high encomiums on your administration as such, and your re-appointment would, I am quite sure, meet with universal approbation. If you and I could sail in the same political boat I do not hesitate to say that I should be heartily glad to have you renew your political life, but I suppose this is too much to hope for, you feel yourself allied to the other side, although I cannot but feel that your normal position is with us. You will pardon me for speaking thus freely, and receive, I hope, what I have

said in the friendly spirit in which I intend it. If you do not intend to answer these questions, say so without hesitation, and so without hesitancy I shall receive it as well from you, and we will consider the question of the correspondence absolutely obliterated, leaving no trace behind. I may add that Mackenzie has no knowledge of my writing this letter, and if you answer address me at Ottawa, as I have to be their till Xmas. (Signed)

A. J. SMITH.

To this remarkable epistle, Mr. Tilley replied, stating that he "saw objections" to his "acceptance" of a second term from Sir Albert's friends. In regard to "sailing in the same boat" with the affable Sir Albert, Mr. Tilley said:—

Personally, it would afford much pleasure to sail in the same political boat with you. But as your Minister of Finance, in his address to the electors of Ontario, makes as some charges against the Administration of which I was Finance Minister, the terms upon which Prince Edward Island was admitted into the Union, the redistribution of the debts of the Province, and the payment of the \$100,000 a year to New Brunswick in lieu of the export duty, and other acts for which I claim personally some credit for having aided their passage through Parliament you will see that were there no other points of difference, I could not be expected to approve the policy of your Government. I feel that I ought to be free to defend my personal acts from erroneous statements and inferences, and to justify my financial policy.

But Sir Albert was not even discouraged by this rather emphatic refusal, but wrote again:—

DORCHESTER, Dec. 27, 1877.

MY DEAR TILLEY:—

Your note of the 21st inst. is received. I am sorry you could not have seen things in a different light, either to have accepted the Governorship or taken sides with us in the approaching contest, and allow me to say that I think you are too sensitive with regard to the references to the past; these are only in answer to charges made. If we should win I take for granted you would take a seat in the Cabinet; if you could have seen your way to have run with us, and that we will succeed at the next election is my firm conviction, whatever may be the result in New Brunswick. Sir John calculates without his host when he talks of gaining fifty-five seats in Quebec. The current in that Province is setting strongly in our favor, and the opinion of many well-informed persons is that we shall have a majority. There are several reasons for this, one of which is that the Local Government is in a state of decadence and becoming more and more unpopular every day. However, all this is matter of opinion, and I may be quite astray. To me, personally, as you are aware, it is not much consequence. I care very little for being in a Government, but this is my honest view of the situation. To conclude, we will consider this correspondence as obliterated. Believe me to be, yours, very sincerely,

A. J. SMITH.

This is perhaps the most remarkable letter, considering all the circumstances, ever written by a man making the slightest pretensions to common sense, much less statesmanship. There is such total ignorance displayed in it, of such a thing as political honor or of party fidelity, that we are amazed but rather amused at his holding out to Mr. Tilley the brilliant prospects of the Grit party! Unable to understand the unpassable gulf which Mr. Tilley has pointed out lies between them, Sir Albert goes into a base and selfish estimate of who is going to succeed!

Nihilism in Russia.

With respect to the recent attempt upon the life of the Czar, the following information concerning the governing committee of the revolutionary association of Russia has been obtained from authentic sources:—

This committee is composed of elected representatives of a great number of local and secret Nihilist and revolutionary associations. It has in its ranks artisans, students, public officials, peasants, military officers, and women of low and high birth. The fidelity of its members to each other has been perfect, save in two instances, and in each of these instances the would-be traitor has been killed ere he fully carried out his treason. This secret committee acts as a secret court, and tries, sentences and executes the officials of the Empire for acts which it thinks worthy of death. It is believed that the committee, of which branches exist in each of the large cities, send their decisions to a chief, who either approves or disapproves of them, and, if the former, designates the person to carry out the sentence. It has been through the agency of this committee that General Treppoff, Chief of the Secret Police, was shot by Vera Sassulitch; his successor, General Mezenzeff, killed, General Drentlem shot at, Prince Krapotkin, Governor of Charkoff, shot, and Col. Knopp, at Odessa, choked to death. Through the same agency many subordinate officers and agents of the Government at Moscow, Odessa, Taganrog, Kieff and other places have been slain. Vera Sassulitch was the only one of the assassins who has been arrested, and she has escaped and is now in safety. The police are themselves suspected of being implicated in the conspiracy, or are being so alarmed by it as to be afraid to make arrests. For some days past proclamations of the secret committee have been sent directly to the Czar, and numbers of them have been received by members of the Imperial household. The state of feeling in the official circles of St. Petersburg and Moscow is represented as being one of unbridled terror, rage and mutual suspicion, and it is even said that the attempted assassination of yesterday was the result of a plot, to which the Crown Prince was no stranger. This calumny, however, is not believed to have the slightest foundation.

In Austria Hungary every newspaper appearing more than twice a month has to deposit caution money if politics are treated or mentioned. For Vienna and neighborhood this deposit is fixed at \$9,000; for towns of 60,000 inhabitants, at \$3,000; for towns of 30,000 inhabitants, at \$2,000; and for all other places at \$1,000; but journals appearing only three times a week need pay only half the amount.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Ottawa and Foreign News.

OTTAWA, April 21.

It has been decided to withdraw the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Bill, and to wind up the company. It is said the outstanding risks of the Company have been reinsured with Agricultural Insurance Co. of Watertown, N. Y., subject to the approval of the shareholders of the former company.

On Saturday the last of the delightful series of theatrical parties was given by H. R. H. the Princess Louise, afforded an evening of much amusement and pleasure to a large number of guests.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 21.

The inhabitants of one district in Crete have risen in arms.

MADRID, April 21.

The election for the Cortes began yesterday. The full returns are not expected until Tuesday. The proceedings in Madrid were very tame. Six official candidates for Madrid, including Senores Canoco, Del Castillo, Romero, Zeobleda and Ayala, and two Opposition candidates were returned. There is more excitement in the Provinces. The Opposition claim that eighty-five of their candidates were successful.

LONDON, April 21.

The indications are that last Monday was fixed upon for a general *emancipation* in St. Petersburg. Assassination on a general plan was attempted, and a petard exploded in the street shortly after Solovieff's attempt on the Czar occurred.

LAHORE, April 21.

Decisive news of Yakoob Khan's intentions is expected by the 24th. He probably will consent to receive Mayor Cavagnari.

CHAIR FACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to give notice to the inhabitants of the Island generally that he is manufacturing at Messrs. McKinnon & Fraser's Spring Park Carriage Factory CHAIRS superior to any imported from Canada or the United States, made of the best material—hard wood bottom, Rocking Chairs, in Arm and Nurse; Children's Table and Small Chairs.

Also, Cane Seats renewed. Repairing, Repainting and all kinds of Turn ing done to order.

PRICE LIST.

Common Single Back Chairs, each.....	55c
Single Scrow Back do., do.....	65c
Double Back do., do.....	75c
Fancy Extra do., do.....	85c

THOMAS GREEN.

April 22, 1879.—1m

The Insolvent Act of 1875, and Amending Acts.

John J. Wilson, William S. Paterson, Robert W. Patterson and Albert B. Downing, } Plaintiffs.

George D. Longworth and Henry W. Longworth, } Defendants.

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT has issued in this Cause.

ANGUS A. McLEAN, Official Assignee.

Charlottetown, Queen's County, P. E. I., } 21st April, 1879.

The Insolvent Act of 1875, and Amending Acts.

In the matter of Syleannus Keith & Co., Insolvents:

A DIVIDEND SHEET has been prepared, open to objection until the 5th day of May next, after which Dividend will be paid.

C. V. MCGREGOR, Assignee.

Ch'town, P. E. I., April 22, 1879—rg 2i

"WESTBOURNE."

Desirable West End Residence.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES,

On Monday, the 5th of May,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

That Handsome New Dwelling House, situated on West Street, commanding a lovely and extensive view of the harbor and surrounding river scenery, and at present occupied by J. S. CARVELL, Esq. The house contains Fifteen Rooms, besides Kitchen, Scullery, Pantries, Bath Rooms, Closets, and all modern conveniences. It is heated by hot air throughout, and has hot and cold water in the principal bedrooms. There are Verandahs on the south and west sides. A stable fitted for two horses and two cows, Harness Room, Coach House, Ice House and Wood Shed, Water fit for all purposes is to be had from a Well sunk in the cellar and connected with a brick tank. The land measures 125 feet on West Street, and extends back 290 feet to the River (with water privileges) and is tastefully laid out with Walks, Lawn, and Ornamental Trees. This Property is most eligibly situated in a good neighborhood, is in close proximity to Government House and Victoria Park, and is unrivalled in its appointments as a Gentleman's Private residence.

TERMS—Twenty-five per cent. cash down, and the balance to be secured on the premises, payable in 4 years with Interest at 6 per cent., payable half-yearly.

Immediate possession given. For further information apply to

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Piano for Sale.

VALUABLE SQUARE AMERICAN PIANO, nearly new. Apply to W. McKECHNIE. April 14—6i



ODD FELLOWS'

Natal Day Celebration, 1879.



AN ENTERTAINMENT!

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

MARKET HALL, under the auspices of the Odd Fellows of P. E. Island.

—ON—

Saturday,

the 26th of April, inst.,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, VOCAL MUSIC, CHARACTER SONGS, READINGS, &c., &c. BY THE BEST TALENT.

A leading feature of the Entertainment will be several Choice Musical Selections by the

Charlottetown Orchestral Club;

and as the Committee have engaged the services of Professor Earle to take charge of the Vocal and Instrumental part of the programme, a good time may be expected, and they hope, as in the past, to be favored with a crowded house.

TICKETS—Reserved Seats, 50 cents; unreserved do., 25 cents—to be had the Apothecaries' Hall, Bremner Bros., T. L. Chappelle's, and from the Committee.

DOORS OPEN at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8 o'clock, sharp.

T. L. CHAPPELLE, E. W. DAWSON, Chairman. Sec'y Com. April 7, 1879—eod 1 week 6i

Shingles by Auction.

WE WILL SELL ON

Wednesday, the 23rd instant,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

on the vacant Lot, corner Water and Great George streets (opposite the EXAMINER Office),

50 M. SPLIT CEDAR } SHINGLES. 40 M. " PINE "

FENTON T. NEWBERY & CO. Ch'town, April 19, '79.—sat&tue

APRIL 18th, 1879

SPRING REQUIREMENTS.

New Worsted Cloths, NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS,

—A PORTION OF OUR—

SPRING STOCK

received, which we are prepared to make up in our

Custom Tailoring Department

—IN THE—

VERY BEST STYLES,

and at right figures.

BEER & SONS.

April 18, 1879.—3w

Wagons! Carriages!

SLOVENS,

Buggys, and Top Carriages!

- 1 American BUGGY, (fold seat),
- 1 home built BUGGY (single),
- 1 Canopy Top Folding Seat CARRIAGE,
- 1 do Single do WAGON,
- 1 Canopy Folding Seat Vis-a-Vis CARRIAGE, took second prize at Summerside, 1878;
- 1 COACH with POLE (very strong),
- 2 New Crank Axel Express WAGONS, (2nd prize a Summerside, 1878)
- 1 Second-hand Express WAGON,
- 1 SLOVEN (second-hand)
- 1 Single WAGON (American build)
- Baby CARRIAGES,
- 1 SULKY,
- Lot AXLES, Cart and Wagon HUBS,
- 1 TRUCK (nearly new, very strong)
- 1 TRUCK BODY (very good, near new)
- 1 OLD TRUCK (near worn out; old price \$2.50.

Apply to H. COOMBS.

Ch'town, April 19, 1879—a pat ne 3i

KEROSENE OIL, the cheapest in the city for cash.

STILL BUYING OLD IRON and JUNK.

2 WOOD PUMPS, 2 FORCE PUMPS.

Apply to H. COOMBS. Ch'town, April 19.—gx ar pat ne 3i

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER the Cheapest and most newsworthy Paper published in the Province.